THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII. NUMBER 44. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1886. | *Per Annum in Advance.* TOWN ..... 11-8 MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

NOTICE

THE Trustees of the HINDOO PATRIOT Newspaper and Press have this day appointed Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, of No. 27 Mott's Lane, Manager of the Hindoo Patriot Press, and authorised him to sign all bills, to grant receipts, under his signature as Manager, for all sums remitted to him on account of the Press, and generally to conduct the business of the Press on behalf of the Trustees and under their instructions.

Under the direction of the Trustees,
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
One of the Trustees.

CALCUTTA
September 11, 1886.

With reference to the above Notice I request that all business communications (advertisements, changes of address, jobworks &c.,) should be addressed to me as Manager, at the present Office of the paper, No. 27 Mott's Lane, and all remittances made payable to me.

All old Bills, not yet realized, will be countersigned by me before re-issue; and henceforward all Bills and Receipts will be signed by me as Manager of the Press on behalf of the Trustees.

Calcutta
27 Mott's Lane
September 12, 1886

RAJKUMAR SARVADHIKARI,
Manager,
Hindoo Patriot Press.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER

THE *Englishman* finds it "difficult to imagine what would be said of an Englishman who declined to make a will on account of the ample provisions of the law for the distribution of his property. And yet in France it is quite common for men in such cases to trust to the law as clearly laid down in the Code. Really, it can hardly be denied that among the things that they manage better in France, is the working of the law of inheritance."

THE following announcement relative to certificates of origin for British goods exported to Spain is published by the Press Commissioner for general information:—Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid has reported that, under the existing Spanish Customs Regulations, certificates of origin are required. A simple declaration of the shipper of goods to the effect that they are of British origin will, however, be deemed sufficient at the Spanish custom-houses. This declaration is to be made before the Chief Officer of customs at the port of shipment; and shippers are recommended to make it on the specification of goods. This officer will sign the document on the form prescribed by the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs. The certificate of origin must then be vised by the Spanish Consul at the port of shipment, where *visa* will be given free of charge.

M. HARMAND, the French Consul General, was at Simla recently, pushing the claims of his compatriots for losses suffered at Mandalay during the late war. The number of claims is 393, and the amount sought as compensation about 64¼ lakhs of rupees. The claim is modest enough, and the Government ought to see its way of making India pay it down forthwith by way of purchasing the good will of the Eagle in matters Egyptian, for the monarch of the sky has not proved particularly potent in the East, far or near.

OWING to the death of the wife of the Governor-General of Goa, Lord Dufferin will not, it is said, visit Goa.

THE programme of His Excellency the Viceroy's tour, after arriving at Bombay on the 13th of November, is as follows:—His Excellency will leave for Poona on the 16th, returning to Bombay on the 17th. On the 19th he will leave for Nandgaon and Rozan, and on the 22nd will proceed to Aurungabad. He will arrive at Hyderabad on the 24th, where he will halt three days; and on the 28th leave for Mysore. On the 2nd December he will leave for Seringapatam and Bangalore, and will halt at Bangalore one day and Trichinopoly on the 5th. His Excellency is timed to arrive at Madura on the 6th and at Tanjore on the 7th December. Pondicherry will be reached on the 7th, and the Vice-regal party will embark on the same day for Calcutta. The dates after leaving Hyderabad are not yet definitely settled.

THE Government of Madras is, it would appear, about to withdraw, partially, from competition in the growth of cinchona. At the request of the Director of Cinchona Plantations, the Collector of the Nilgiris has been instructed to dispose of the Kalhati gardens by the end of the year. This cannot be due to the *invention* of cheap quinine, which we noticed with suspicion some time ago, for it has turned out to be a hoax, pure and simple.

TUESDAY 2ND NOVEMBER.

ANOTHER sign of civilisation is reported from Mandalay. The civil court was busy a few days ago with a divorce case, the first case, of the kind in Mandalay, and it naturally caused a great deal of excitement. The applicant was Mah May, who sued her husband for divorce. The defendant, Moung Tsoe Min, was formerly in the service of Theebaw as superintendent of the ex-King's stables. The result of the case was that the petitioner obtained her divorce, as also the property claimed by her.

"A CARTWHEEL without axles, axle boxes, grease boxes, and journals, has been produced at Paris. Its principle is this: there are two grooved rails, and one is placed on the ground with its groove uppermost. In the groove are placed a number of steel balls, and above them the other rail with its groove downwards. Thus placed, the two grooves are facing one another, while the balls are embraced by both, so that if the upper rail is pushed it will slide over the lower one, owing to the simple rotations of the balls. The two rails are bent into a circle, with the balls still between them, and this forms the axleless wheel. The inner part is fixed to the wagon; and the outer part, consisting merely of a grooved rim, works round it with the balls between." Is the devise merely ingenious, or is it to be made to serve some useful purpose by way of economy of time and expense?

IT is rumoured in Paris that M. Grevy will, at the beginning of next year, resign the office of President, and recommend M. de Freycinet as his successor.

THE proposal to build a "Church House" as a memorial of the Queen's jubilee is looked upon with favour in high quarters in England. Her Majesty has given her approval to the scheme, and his Grace of Canterbury, has become president of a committee for carrying it into effect. The Archbishop of York is second on the list. Four dukes have joined, inclucing the Duke of Westminister. There are also six earls, three viscounts, at least a dozen barons, thirty-four bishops, seventeen deans, forty archdeacons, and no fewer than a septuagint of cannons, major and minor.

MR. MALLET, of the University of Virginia, describes a most unusual phenomenon which occurred in the laboratory of that institution last winter, in the shape of explosive ice. The ice in question formed in the glass vessels of a gasogene—the familiar apparatus for charging water with carbonic acid gas. The expansion of the ice burst the vessels, after which the ice itself exploded repeatedly, and threw off fragments with a crackling sound. The effect is attributed to the pressure of the gas contained in the ice which, in the case of water, would appear as simple effervescence. This will go a great way to explain the cause of avalanches.

THE following specimen of American oratory—a science in which, as in everything else, Yankees consider they can beat "creation"—is reported in the *Salt Lake Tribune*. A Colonel Zill, at the time when the Democratic watchword was "anything to beat Grant" was addressing an enthusiastic meeting of Comstock Republicans, when a Democrat, who was "hanging on the verge of the crowd," sang out: "It's easy talking, Colonel, but we'll show you something next fall." The Colonel was a Southern Union man of the ultra school and a great admirer of Grant. He at once wheeled about, and with uplifted hands, hair bristling, and eyes flashing fire, cried: "Build a warm fence round a winter supply of Summer weather, skin in the clouds from the sky with a teaspoon, catch a thunder-bolt in a bladder, break a hurricane to harness, ground sluice an earthquake, bake hell in an ice-house, lassoo an avalanche, fix a clout on the crater of an active volcano, hive all the stars in a nail keg, bang out the ocean on a grape-vine to dry, put the sky to soak in a ground, unbuckle the bellyband of eternity, and paste 'To let' on the sun and moon, but never, sir—never for a moment—delude yourself with the idea that you can beat Grant."

WEDNESDAY 3RD NOVEMBER.

SALVATIONISTS in this country do not probably read the London *Bat*, and a good thing too, perhaps, if they have any respect for the head of the organization. The *Bat* after an anything but flattering analysis of General Booth's physiognomy, fires off thus:—"And now, Mr. Showman Graball Booth, who audits your accounts? What portion of the £70,000 a year goes to keep up your big house, and your big family, and your big yacht? Your hand is always on the grope? You cannot even let your greasy son get married without forcing a poor lady to make an exhibition of herself, and you nail all the coin. Where does it go? What private investments have you? And who is to prevent your making a bolt with the swag, as that, whining thief Ned Wright did? If you are capable of selling a two penny straw bonnet to a girl for two shillings, you are capable of robbing your subscribers, and I want to know what security they have to curb you? None. And I fully expect a catastrophe. You have lately called on your unhappy crew to go in for self-denial. Have you put down your yacht or your servants? Catch you at it!" And so on. Rather warm for the "only general" in religion. The *Bat*, however, is only a bird of darkness.

THE Calcutta soldiers and officers by the way, *have* taken to self-sacrifice at the General's biddings. They find the *paijama*, *jutee* and *korta* too expensive. Some of them may be found hawking the *War Cry* in our streets in the primitive *gairikdhuti* and *chadder* and sans shoes.

A HINDOO ASSOCIATION, called the Indraprastha Hindoo Sabha, has been established at Delhi. Its object is the promotion of the interests of the Indian community *in particular*.

PRINCE ALFRED, the eldest son of the Duke of Edinburgh, is destined for the Prussian Army. Already he is said to be a most promising young soldier, mastering his drills with marvellous facility. Why the the German and not the British Army?

IT is said that emigration from India into Jamaica is to be stopped in the interests of the colony. Dearth of employment among the colonists has brought about this change.

FOR half a century the Queen has been represented on the gold sovereign as a fair young girl. To commemorate the Queen's Jubilee a coin will be struck to represent her features as they look after the wear and tear of half a century of royal cares.

A COMMITTEE has been formed in Paris to celebrate the jubilee of railways in France by an exhibition of plans and appliances connected with railways, and report sections of the opening of the Paris and St. Germain line, the first in France, which took place in 1837.

PROFESSOR Huxley, now in his 62nd year, enjoys a combined pension of £1,500. He obtained one pension of £1,200 a year on retirement from his position at the Museum of Geology and from the inspectorship of fisheries, and another of £300 a year, chargeable upon the Civil List.

AN Italian savant has discovered a new and simple method of catching fish. The bait is a musical one. Signor Saretti, embarked one morning on the Lake of Geneva with a party of friends; he possesses a very fine deep bass voice, and striking up a national song he proved to his astounded companions the truth of his assertions. They were able by means of an aquascope to perceive the eagerness with which the piscine population gathered around the little boat. Casting over the nets they had brought, they instantly made such a catch as has rarely, if ever, been known on the lake, and they may be said indeed to have made another "miraculous draught of fishes." For Land syrens to beat water syrens is rather a novelty. The analogy, however, is not the same as between land sharks and water sharks.

THURSDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER.

THE following cutting from the *Pioneer* will well repay perusal:—We recently noticed in our leader columns the severe criticisms passed upon the High Courts by Mr. Henry A. D. Phillips, C. S. A correspondent sends us the following verses, which are said to have been recently picked up on the steps of the Calcutta High Court:—

To the Barrister Judges 'twas Henry that spoke,
"Your procedure is ragged, your law is a joke;
And your Codes are uncut, which is shameful
to see;
But you've now got to reckon with Henry A. D."
"Come look up your cases, come read up your
Acts;
Come study your statutes, and look to your
facts;
And let each harassed Magistrate chuckle with glee!
As he reads the phillippics of Henry A. D."

Then P-th-r-m blustered and N-rr-s looked blue.
And ceased to take in the *Calcutta Review*:
But W-ls-n, douce man, said, "We'd best let him be,
For he's nasty to tackle, is Henry A. D."
"Come look up your cases," &c.

"When a burglar is quodded if no appeal lies,
You call for the record and haste to revise;
And you quash the conviction and let him go free;
Which is highly improper," says Henry A. D.
"Come look up your cases," &c.

"But your triumph is over, your mischief is done,
And by strict competition your place shall be won.
Be it mine to examine each smug nominee,
And wouldn't I spin you," says Henry A. D.
"Come look up your cases," &c.

"Then away with your rules, your revisions, and
fudge,
Ere I bow to your law, I'll myself be a judge.
And tremble, false wigs, at each tidings of me,
For you'll hear from me shortly," says Henry A. D.
"Come look up your cases," &c.

THE prospects of the cotton crop in the Bombay Presidency are generally good.

A SERIOUS rising of the tribes at Ghuznee, in Afghanistan, is reported.

THE earnings of the Indian railways during the first half of the current financial year have risen from Rs. 7,91,00,000 to Rs. 8,32,00,000. The expenditure, however, has advanced from Rs. 3,82,50,000 to Rs. 4,32,00,000, and the net earnings have therefore fallen off by about seven lakhs.

THE returns of Railway earnings in India for the first half of the current financial year afford little ground for the hope that any very material relief will be afforded to the Exchequer by the net increase of revenue in this department. The five guaranteed railways, indeed, show a substantial advance of 33½ lakhs on the gross earnings of the corresponding period in 1885-86; the seven State lines, also, despite a falling off of nearly a lakh in the East Indian Railway's receipts, show an advance of 12 lakhs. But the gross receipts of State lines worked by Government have fallen off by nearly 7 lakhs. Taking all the lines together, gross earnings have risen from 7 crores 91 lakhs to 8 crores 32 lakhs. Expenditure, however, has advanced from 3 crores 82½ lakhs to 4 crores 32 lakhs and net earnings, accordingly, have fallen off by about 7 lakhs. Still a series of undertakings which earn a steady net profit of 4 millions sterling every half year cannot but be ground of solid satisfaction to the Indian financier.

FROM the report on the operations of the Currency Department in 1885-86, which was issued with the Calcutta edition of the *Gazette of India* on Saturday, it appears that there was a falling off in the note circulation of about 50 lakhs. The fluctuations in the lower denominations are not important; the increase of ten-rupee notes more than balances the decrease of fives and twenties, showing that, though little change has taken place in the use of notes for current circulation, there is a small improvement, but there is a decrease of more than 50 lakhs in the notes of Rs. 1,000, which are chiefly used by banks and others as convenient for reserve balances. The decrease here is said to be probably due to the economy of balances made imperative by a gradually falling exchange. The receipts of bullion for coinage at the mints were lager than for any year since 1879-80, being Rs. 8,69,81,302. Those finance experts who propose the stoppage of rupee coinage by the Indian mints as "a panacea for the exchange difficulty will possibly see some connection between the reduction of note circulation attributed to a gradually falling exchange" and the receipt of an unusually large amount of silver at the mints for conversion into rupees,—which was over 2¼ lakhs more than in 1883-84, nearly 5½ lacs more than in 1883-84, over 3½ lakhs more than in 1882-83, and 6½ lakhs more than in 1881-82.

THE Nizam's P. W. Department is to be reorganized in the month of December next for the sixth time in eight years.

FRIDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER.

THE Russian press is greatly excited over Lord Randolph Churchill's Dartford speech. The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denounces the Regents as a band of agitators who are abusing the power they hold to punish their political opponents.

A SERIOUS riot, approaching the dimensions of a mutiny, occurred at Aldershot on the evening of the 6th instant. 150 men of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, being ordered to South Africa, broke out, armed with the legs of their iron cots. A desperate struggle ensued with the military police, and many men on both sides were badly wounded. Ultimately 41 of the Fusiliers were arrested.

NEWS received by the China mail shows that the Tonquinese are still rebellious. The French forces, it appears, have had a severe engagement with about 2,000 natives. The fighting lasted six hours. The result was that the natives were put to flight after about 500 of them had been killed. The French captured several guns, flags, swords, and spears, and also blew up a magazine of arms and ammunition. A native chief was also made prisoner. It is expected that this success will strike terror into the rebels, and contribute materially to the pacification of the country. Will it?

NOT content with intriguing in Eastern Europe, and on the north-west frontier of Afghanistan, Russia is making trouble on the Chinese frontier. The Tientsin correspondent of the North China *Daily News*, says that the Chief and Grand Lama of an aboriginal tribe, who received a large tract of territory adjoining the province of Ili, have arrived in Peking complaining that the Russians had taken possession of their country on the ground that it had been ceded by China. The Chief now demanded that his country, or some other equal in extent, be restored to him, otherwise he would take means to expel the aggressors himself.

SATURDAY, 6TH NOVEMBER.

"ANY of her Majesty's subjects who may desire to know the ceremonial of Queen Victoria's dinner-table can hear all about it from a French journalist. All the details are interesting, and some of them surprising. Exactly fifteen minutes before the dinner hour the guests are ranged in a semi-circle, the band plays "The Roast Beef of Old England," and to this appropriate and characteristic music the Queen enters the presence room; she shakes hands with the ladies and salutes the gentlemen. Then she passes to the dining-room, taking precedence of all her guests. As she looks down the table she finds her own family (so many of them as there are) all ranged on her left, and the guests of the day seated on her right hand. At this meal the Queen always wears gloves, unless it should be a State meal. On two points the rules of Court etiquette are very strict. No one is allowed to address a remark to her Majesty directly. If a guest thinks he has something which may interest the Royal hostess he mentions it to a fellow guest. The latter discusses it, and so filtered and at second-hand, it reaches the Queen. There is no rule, however, which prevents the Queen of England from asking any question she likes of any guest at the table. One other regulation bears peremptorily on the invited. Instantly the Queen has finished with a course every guest at table must also end."

THERE is some talk of reducing the salaries of railway employes ten per cent, all round, the lower scale of pay taking effect from January 1st next.

IT is said that the Government of India strongly disapproves the suggestion of the Madras Government that a special Court should be formed for the trial of Mr. Crole in connection with the recent events which have formed the subject of the so-called Madras scandals. The sooner the curtain is dropped on ugly disclosures the better for the good name of that "very honorable body of men" who have found a worthy champion in Sir M. Grant-Duff.

IT is announced that Sir Charles Arbuthnot obtains the Madras command, and the Duke of Connaught succeeds him in Bombay. Sir Harry Prendergast was another candidate whose name was mentioned for the Southern Presidency.

A RUSSIAN millionaire has recently had built for him in St. Petersburg a most sumptuous smoking-room, which is the astonishment of all the Northern capital. Its richness consists not so much in its furniture, which is a model of simplicity, but in its walls. These are literally lined with European bank notes. Instead of the mass of white ceiling is seen a profusion of Austrian notes most artistically grouped round a blue ten-florin bank note. Charming designs composed of French, English, Italian, and Russian bank notes adorn the walls. This curious room has received many famous visitors from all points of the compass. Among others a celebrated Hungarian painter was introduced. He glanced up at the eccentric millionaire, and said with a smile, "Sir, it is pity you have already thus disposed of your money; for the same amount I would willingly have decorated your walls—perhaps more artistically, indeed, than is now the case—by covering them with paintings, even as Michael Angelo did for his Holiness Pope Julius the Second." The enjoyment of richness lies probably more in the *display of riches* than in anything else. Or the millionaire may be the shrewdest of his race and may not have cared to throw away his bank notes on gewgaws. He can any time take the notes off the wall and never lose reputation for riches.

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on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1886.

IN MEMORIAM.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari. To a complication of diseases brought on by age and nervous debility which baffled the best and combined medical skill of the Metropolis, he succombed at half past three, in the afternoon, on Friday last.

To Bengal and Bengalis at large Babu Prasanna Kumar's is no strange a name. It is known as that of a veteran educationist, an accomplished scholar and above all a good, worthy and noble man, and a philanthropist His death will be sincerely mourned throughout the province. The services and the learned professions are all crowded by men who admiringly remember him as their honored teacher, their trusted friend and their faithful guide. What student was ever in difficulties and did not seek and receive aid, moral and worldly, from Babu Prasannakumar Sarvadhikari? His services to his country were many and great and well were they appreciated by his countrymen who held him in high esteem. His services to the Government of the country in its Education Department, were prolonged and exceptionally valuable, and well appreciated and recognised by it. In various capacities was he connected with the Hindu College and the Dacca College in the earlier part of his career; but his life's work lay in the Sanskrit College, of which he was the Principal for a long time, in succession to the venerable Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagara, his staunch friend, ardent admirer and faithful ally. When the Government determined for the first time that the Sanskrit College of Calcutta should not have a highly paid graded officer for its Principal, he was transferred to the Principalship of the Baharampore College and subsequently to the Presidency College where he filled with credit the chairs of History and English during the closing years of his service. The fifty-five years' rule was not rigidly applied to him in recognition of his meritorious and valuable services, and he was granted an extension of five years, at the end of which he retired on an well-earned pension, which alas, he did not live long to enjoy. He was of a thoroughly independent character, and his manly qualities were held in high respect by worthy men like the late Mr. Woodrow and other ornaments of the Educational Service. So far back, we think, as 1867 or 1868, while the Presidency College still occupied the old Hindoo College buildings adjoining to the Sanskrit College, Babu Prasanna Kumar, then a very young officer, had some grave disputes with Mr. Sutcliffe, the Principal of the Precidency College, about the location of the Sanskrit College Library. Mr. Sutcliffe was anxious that the spacious Library room should be made over to him for the use of his College and the Library somehow accomodated in the first floor. Babu K Prasanna umar strongly protested against the injustice of the measure and declared that nothing would induce him to consent to the valuable and rare Sanscrit manuscripts being huddled in a damp and musty lower godown, where they could not be expected to be safe for a couple of months. Mr. Atkinson, the Director of Public Instruction, and the Lieutenant Governor sided with Mr. Sutcliffe, as they were but too apt to do in a dispute between a European and a "native." The valuable and rare red-cloth-wrapped manuscripts were strewn pallmall on the first floor, and Babu Prasanna Kumar in disgust resigned his appointment, valuable as it was to him from a worldly point of view. The Pirector of Public Instruction and the Lieutenant Governor sent for him and tried to induce him to withdraw his resignation. But he stoutly refused to do so, so long as his favourite manuscripts were subjected to ruthless vandalism. This unexampled and unexpected independence on the part of a 'native' was trying enough to the authorities and they deputed a couple of officers to act for him simultaneously. So thoroughly imbued were his students with reverence and admiration for their heroic and noble-minded Principal, that the deputed officers were wholly unable to cope with them and had to give up the work entrusted to them. The authorities dhad to send for him once more and strongly urged for the withdrawal of his resignation, which he consented to do only on condition that a suitable room should forthwith be built upstairs for his library, or his old room restored, and that his service should not be regarded as broken. The triumph of his independence resulted in the erection of two very spacious rooms in the South-Eastern and North-Western corners of the upper floor of the College building. But the Government wanted to break its plighted troth in respect of the second condition and created as much difficulty as it decently could, regarding his pension, on the score of this memorable breach of service.

But if he was independent, he was far from being haughty. His suavity of manners, unruffled temper, sweetness of disposition, unblemished character and innate gentlemanliness won the respect and attachment of all who ever had the pleasure of coming in contact with him. His subordinates had never a more kind and considerate master and his students never a more well-wishing professor and the welfare of both was the constant object of his care and attention. His charity was large but strictly private. His one delight was to advance the cause of education of his country, as far and as quietly as he could and eminently successful was he in his efforts. In his native village of Radhanagore he established a splendid school,—the old Khanakool Krishnanagore Anglo-Sanscrit school, popularly known as Prasanna Babu's school—on the model of the Sanskrit College, of which he was the head, that would challenge comparison with the best regulated colleges and schools, of Bengal. Some of those who have turned out to be the ornaments of the Bengal Educational Service, were entertained by Babu Prasanna Kumar on the staff of his school at considerable personal sacrifice, and some of the most brilliant graduates of our University, members of the Judicial and Executive Services and of the learned professions are proud to recognise Prasanna Babu's school as their *alma mater*. The education of his fellow-villagers was a work of love to him. He cheerfully met the heavy establishment charges of the school out of his own slender means and the students were for the most part not only educated free, but in the cases of the needy and indigent, books, clothes and conveyances during the rainy season, were also provided free. He would bring over the meritorious and promising students to Calcutta with and do all that lay in his power to provide them a higher education. So proud was he of his school, that he declined to accept Government aid for its mainteinance which was voluntarily offered—in reward of its great success, because one of the conditions of the grant was that it should be conducted on the model of the other institutions receiving grant-in-aid. When after a trying family bereavement his friends insisted on his seeking consolation in a change of air, he proudly pointed towards his school building, beautifully situated in a shady grove on the river Darakessur, flowing past his native village, and feelingly exclaimed that there lay all the consolation he needed and that money spent for bettering its condition would be much better spent than on an useless and unmeaning chase after peace of mind by rail. His early account-books afford a most interesting reading and show that he veritably lived for others. The items of personal expenses and family expenses are remarkably few and far between, and the bulk of his expenses were for the education of so and so and the maintenance of so and so's widowed wife or orphaned child.

And who was a better brother or son than he? His reverence for his parents and his affectionate concern for his orphaned brothers and sisters literally knew no bounds. To them he was a mother, for they had lost her early. He brought them up in a way a mother alone could do. Though born in by far one of the highest and most respectable of Kayastha families of Bengal, he did not come to the world with a silver spoon in his mouth, and had to fight his way up every inch, and to the top of the ladder did he live to rise and raise with him those who looked to him for help and support. His was a remarkable case of pursuit of knowledge under difficulties and his severe trials at the commencement of his career might well serve as a wholesome and beneficent lesson to persons who shrink from the path of onward advancement at the least show of difficulty. He had not only to find means for paying for his own education, and the education and maintenance of his brothers, but had quite a host of relatives to look to, all of which he did in his wonted spirit of cheerful charity, for his shoulders were broad enough for all. His spirit never gave way under difficulties and the difficulties that beset him hard in his educational career, were never allowed to stand in the way of his always being the leader of his set. The first prizes, the first scholarships, the first medals and the first fellowships were all Prasanna Kumar's own and the proud distinction of winning the Library Medal at the Library Examination, the like of which our young Honors men can hardly conceive, was his. His brilliant educational career won him fast and useful friends like the late lamented Mr. Drinkwater Bethune, and Mr. Cowell and others, and they helped him on with their powerful advocacy when he started in the race of life.

We have now to allude to one of his principal claims to the respectful remembrance of his countrymen at large. The outside public will remember him best as the author of *Patiganita* and *Bijaganita*, which taught his countrymen the elements of Arithmetic and Algebra in the vernacular. The works were the first of their kind in the Bengali language, and simple and elementary as they are, they will stand the undying monument of his mathematical knowledge, his general erudition and his exertions for advancing the education of his countrymen on the model of Western Science. The complicated and abstract system of Subhankar was in vogue and the generality of students made little progress at practical mathematics, and Prasanna Kumar set to work in right earnest to remove a much-felt want. But the insurmountable difficulty in his way was the total absence of mathematical phraseology in the Bengali language and he had to coin every little word to suit his purpose—and happier and more expressive scientific words were never before coined in Bengali. His works are justly regarded as standard works on mathematics in Bengali and the writers who have come after him have had to follow him strictly and have acknowledged his invaluable services in the cause of Bengali mathematics. While in his retirement he was engaged in still more simplifying the various mathematical processes in Bengali. Death however intervened before his work could be completed. His bereaved family and a large circle of sorrowing friends and admirers bemoan his loss and all feel that a good and worthy man, whose like they will look for in vain, has passed away. May his soul rest in peace!

"THE STAR IN THE EAST."

ABOUT this time last year we had the pleasure of noticing an excellent brochure giving an exposition of "an Old Man's Hope"—his earnest desire to see a better, more popular and honestly liberal form of Government introduced into this country than what obtained there. The Old Man sketched what he thought was most needed and "hoped" that an attempt would be made for its realization. He wrote with great fervour and over-flowing fullness of heart. He mourned to see the woes of his country and urged his fellow men to rouse themselves for action. In the pamphlet now under *notice* we have the first ray of dawn—of the morning star which promises the realization of the Old Man's Hope at no distant time. The people are roused from their slumbers, they are beginning to appreciate the value of the benign sway of their gracious sovereign, they feel that the time has come when they may in one body appear before that beloved Empress and pray for that freedom of action and local autonomy which she has vouchsafed to all her other subjects of different climes and nations. This ray, this star, is typified by the Bengal National League, and the object of the pamphlet is to give an exposition of the circumstances which have led to the formation of that institution, and of the end it has in view. The name of the author of the brochure is not disclosed, but he writes with a degree of force and vigour which is deserving of the highest praise. His language is rich and brilliant, his facts are unimpeachable, and the way in which he handles his arguments displays the hand of a perfect master. He hits hard, he hits unmercifully, he hits with unerring precision, but he hits like a true knight, never below the ribs. Above all, his sympathy for the people among whom he reckons himself one is overflowing, and no one who bears the name of an Indian should fail to evince towards him his highest gratitude. The evil he complains of is not a growth of yesterday. "It is now many years since," he justly says, that "the more enlightened and advanced thinkers of the Indian community began to realize, that, excellent as

was British rule and greatly, as in *some respects*, it excelled any native rule of which they had any recent experience, it had yet, as a whole, failed to adapt itself sufficiently to local conditions. Initiated in past times in a wise and sympathetic spirit, and originally plastic in the hands of rulers who identified themselves to a marked degree with their people (whose good will and support they strove above all things to secure and retain, and whose displeasure and distrust they feared to incur), it had become, as solidified in the course of time, a rigid machine, worked by men, for the most part careless alike of the approval and disapproval of the country, themselves scarcely less of machines than the administration on whose tread-wheel they laboured." The enlightened and advanced thinkers were, however, few, and the bulk of the people lived on cherishing the memory of the past sympathy of their rulers and did not realize the unhappy position into which the Government of the country was drifting. The evil multiplied, new policy, new laws, fresh departures from the path of rectitude and justice, utter disregard of national feeling and propriety followed one after another, until the great Mutiny swept in one fell swoop the whole of the traditions of the past. The Indians then began to look about themselves, but only to be dazed to feel but not to think of any remedy for their growing woes. Verily opportunely at this time our benign sovereign gave them a solemn promise of impartial Government, perfect freedom, equal justice and every benefit in common with the most favored subjects. It allayed all suspicion and for a time reconciled the people to the changes which had taken place. They accepted it as the Magna Charta of their liberty and loyally, faithfully, and devotedly relied upon its being honestly carried. They soon found, however, that they were mistaken. Things went on from bad to worse; new departures were taken in every department and every change betokened an injury to the subject races. "At last," says the pamphleteer, "the cup of national endurance and patience seemed almost full. Heaven sent us a genius for a Viceroy, who, while commanding no respect by his private character, was as a statesman, unstable as water, rushing from Fuller Minutes to gagging the press, and absolutely devoid of that sobriety of temperament, that sincerity of purpose, which constitute the essential foundation of all true statesmanship. Clever, accomplished, the most genial of boon companions, the most charming of modern minor poets all with him was outside glitter. The most serious State affairs appeared to be, in his eyes, mere games to be played and won, no matter who or what lost, for his personal glorification and for the gratification of a vanity, whose chief aim, to use his own oft-repeated phrase, was 'to make a good splash.'" The hit here at our late Sardanapalus is exquisite, and we have no doubt our readers will enjoy it. But it is not for the keenness of the wit but the rigid truthfulness of the picture that we reproduce it. It shows in a few short lines the condition to which our Government had drifted under the management of incompetent hands. Sardanapalus was succeeded by a Solomon. He was honest he was just, he was true to his sovereign, and true to the principles of the great Liberal party to which he belonged, but alas! he was not equal to the surroundings amidst which he was cast, and his most earnest efforts to free the administration of the noxious weeds which overwhelmed it proved unavailing. Indian bureaucracy was one too many for him, and he retired with the blessings of the millions whom he wished to benefit and the execrations and groans of his expatriated countrymen, who thrive by misgovernment. It was during his administration that the infamous attempt was made to deprive our Magna Charta of its binding force. Talking with Sardanapalus one evening, of the peculiarity of a former legal member of the Supreme Council when speaking in public, some one was asked "have you ever seen a cock crow on a dung hill?" The company was taken aback and none could answer the question. Then said the great man, "it lifts its face heavenwards, shuts up its eyes, and then pours forth its sounds of glory." And it is this legal cock, who in the fullness of his Jesuitical lore, put forth the doctrine "that our gracious and beloved Empress' grand Proclamation on her assumption of the Government of India, has no legal validity and is a mere personal expression of good feeling in no way binding on the British Government under the British constitutional system." And this doctrine has been taken up by a section of the Anglo-Indian Press, and by a number of Englishmen who profess to be statesmen. A more revolting doctrine and a more monstrous reading of this solemn State enunciation of the nature of the pledge given, it is difficult to conceive. "All classes, enlightened and ignorant," remarks the pamphleteer accepted the pledge "in good faith, in that same spirit in which we still believe it to have been given forth by our dear sovereign. All classes saw in this enunciation of principles a permanent and sacred charter of our liberties; all were accustomed to the slow action of great rulers, all knew that it took a long while for truth to permeate upwards to mighty monarchs; but all felt that herein lay a certain assurance of better times to come, and though they ceased not to chafe at the political injustice to which they were subjected by the local rulers and at the painful all-pervading pressure of foreign, and to them repugnant, institutions,—all saw in this solemn charter a clear ground for the certain hope that sooner or later the Great Mother would come to realize the misdeeds of her servants and make good to us, in their entirety, her blessed assurances of equal justice and freedom." That hope still exists, and it is with a view to realize that hope that the Bengal National League has been established. Doubtless the object of the League is hard to attain. Bureaucracy has for certain many more lives than the traditional cat, and it will fight tooth and nail to maintain its rights and privileges. The battle will be an arduous one, and the combatants will be unequally matched. But the struggle is worth making, and the high sense of justice of our noble Empress, and John Bull's traditional love of fair-play, will, we have no doubt, stengthen the hands of the weaker party. What the league wants of our Sovereign is no more than what she has out of her free will granted to her other subjects in Canada, Africa, and Australia. Nay it does not want as much at present. It is willing to bide its time, to prove to her by experience this capacity and fitness of its clients for the enjoyment of the right it claims before it is granted in full but it prays that a beginning may be made; that an opportunity may be granted to prove that fitness. To turn from the abstract to the concrete, the prayer is that laws no longer be made solely by persons who have not an adequate knowledge of the wants, wishes, and feeling of the people for whom they are intended—by persons who have no stake whatever in the country and most of whom are guided by closet theories and doctrinaire principles; but conjointly with the representatives of the people, who might bring to the Council Chamber the voice of the million, and legitimately urge it on the attention of their colleagues. The object is not to oust Government from the work of legislation, but to help it with the advice and co operation of those who from their nationality and experience are best able to do so—to promote and not to injure the well-being of the country. The League has another prayer—it is the right of interpellation in the Council Chamber. At present serious mischief is done by the reticence of Government in matters which admit of the most satisfactory explanation. The Government now works in the privacy of the camera—with the best of motives doubtless—still in secret, and the outside public often conjure up dire chimeras. This is not favourable to good government and harmonious working. The constitution of the Indian Government does not admit of those frequent opportunities of dinners, public meetings, elections &c., which British statesmen utilise to unfold to the public the views of the governing authorities, and the chasm between the rulers and the ruled is wide and deep. The rulers and the ruled belong not to the same nation, do not speak the same language, profess not the same relegion, follow not the same manners and customs, and think not, act not, in the same way, and it is but natural under the circumstances. But misunderstandings should and do frequently occur, and the best and most satisfactory way of preventing such misunderstandings and of removing them when they do occur, is to give free opportunity to the people to ask for explanation through their representatives. The demand is perfectly fair and reasonable, and can under no circumstances prove embarrassing to Government except when the Government may be deliberately wrong. For our part, knowing how interpellations are evaded, over-ridden and snubbed in the House of Commons, we cannot lay much stress on the value of the replies that we may expect in an Indian legislative Council; but we can conceive no valid reason for withholding the boon It is sure to do some good, but can under no circumstance lead to harm. Great Britain thrives under such a boon, and India can never do otherwise. We shall not follow the pamphleteer further in this issue, but we can not close this article without quoting two sentences from a letter of Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohun Tagore to the editor of a leading paper in England which gives the key note to the tune of the League. Says the Maharaja: "Forming part as you do, of a self-governing community, you can hardly realise, I fear, the eagerness with which we, who are practically debarred from all share in the government of our country, covet that political freedom and those representative institutions that Great Britain has conferred on almost all her dependencies, except on the most important and most populous of these, British India. It would be well that England should realize this, as also the profound feelings of dissatisfaction with which the existing character of the administration is regarded—feelings which although openly expressed only by a few of the most advanced and independent of the educated classes, pervade, I believe, all ranks and sections of the community." The Maharajah deserves the acknowledgements of his countrymen for this open, truthful and manly declaration of the condition and aspirations of his nation. It is by such open declarations alone that we can rouse the sympathy of those who are best able to help the Indian nation.

SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF ON HIMSELF.

Sir M. E. Grant-Duff has recorded a long minute reviewing his five years' administration of the Madras Presidency. The line of this document indicates that he is well satisfied with his performance of the duties of a Governor. But the public knows very well that India has been the grave of Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's reputation. Although he had made a good name as a member of Parliament and as Political Under-Secretary in the India Office and the Colonial Office, he has proved an utter failure as a ruler of men. In an introductory paragraph of his Minute after alluding to his Parliamentary experience, the ret ring Governor says:—"The first impulse of such a one will often be to try to make the institutions amidst which he finds himself, as like as circumstances will permit those which he has left behind. From that natural and generous error I was saved by various circumstances, amongst them by having formed for more than five years a portion of the machinery which comes to the great paternal autocracy of India with crowned democracy at home. I determined from the first neither to form nor to adopt any wide schemes, but to be content with carefully examing the condition of the Madras Presidency with a view to introducing there practical improvements to which I should eventually see my way." Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's five years' administration of the Madras Presidency has undoubtedly left its mark on history; but it is not an enviable mark. His rule in so far as

the introduction of improvement is concerned, is a perfect blank. He has distinguished himself by numerous errors of omission, and commission, with which the public is quite familiar. It would, all have no hesitation whatever in saying, have been better for the retiring Governor's reputation, if the "Review Minute', had been left unrecorded. The object of this paper, we are told, is "to set forth what has been effected and incidentally to indicate in what directions I should advance during the next few years, if I were beginning, not ending, my period of office." It is a great pity that the Gladstone Ministry, before it was overthrown last summer, did not extend Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's term of office at least by a couple of years. We should have very much liked to see how he would have ruled the Madras Presidency during the extended period. But even his friend, Lord Kimberley, did not dare recommend him for an extension after his utter failure as a governor. The first two months of his office in Madras, he informs us, were spent in making himself acquainted with most of the people through whom he had to work at the seat of Government and in visiting the public institutions in and near Madras. Then he started for the first of the eight times which carried him, in less than two years though the 22 districts of the Presidency as well as through most of the Native State, with which the Madras Government has political relations. This was an excellent preparation for the great and important work which awaited the new Governor; and it is a matter for deep regret that a career which had so very auspicious and hopeful a beginning should have a most inglorious end.

The Minute under notice covers the whole field of his administration. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff passes the work of the various departments in review. The limited space at our disposal will not admit of our doing full justice to this document which, it is only fair to say, is interspersed here and there with good sense. All that we can hope to do is to notice its salient points.

Under the heading of Finance, the retiring Governor points out the advantages scored by the decentralisation scheme. At the same time he shows up its defects. He observes:—"Decentralisation arrangements, as hitherto worked, have been very one-sided. I make no sort of complaint of this. Perhaps it was inevitable until the bearing of changes made five years ago upon Imperial and Provincial interests respectively were thoroughly understood. It is, however obviously desirable that decentralisation should be decentralisation, and that Provincial Governments should be allowed to manage Provincial Finance without interference. This will, I hope, be one of the results of the approaching conferences. Of course no sane man would object to the Imperial Government appealing under circumstances such as those which occurred last year and this, for some assistance of a pecuniary kind and even, as last year, for very large assistance, but under ordinary circumstances, Provincial Finance should go its even way. * * * Well as the arrangement of 1882 has worked for this Government, it has worked far better for the Government of India." There is much force in these observations. The principle of the decentralisation scheme is thoroughly sound; but, as hitherto worked, it has been nothing better than a *ticcadari* system, as Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore happily characterised it in his place in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. We share Sir M. E. Grant-Duff's hope that under the new arrangement which is now under consideration, Provincial Governments will be allowed to manage Provincial Finance without interference.

Coming to "General Administration," the retiring Governor does not conceal his opinion that a very considerable change must be made ere long in the constitution of the Civil Service, and that the flower of Native merit should be encouraged to a greater extent than is now done to aspire to high places in it. A more extended employment of Indians in superior posts will, of course, necessitate a diminution in the number of European Covenanted Civilians. He thinks that though the quantity of the latter may be diminished, the greatest possible care should be taken to improve their quality. In this view we fully agree. The Indian Civil Service being the highest paid service in the world, it should be composed of the best men available. It is for this reason, and in the interest of Indian candidates, that we have always strongly condemned the reduction of the limit of age from 21 to 19 years. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff says that competitive examination, while the least bad method of recruiting for the inferior branches of the public service over the nominations to which it is simply impossible for the head of a Department to exercise personal control, is not an ideal or heaven descended method. As we have discussed the subject of selection versus competition in a recent issue, we need not repeat here our views upon it. Regarding the Statutory Civil Service, Sir M. E. Grant-Duff distinctly says that the old plan of nomination was wholly unsuited to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency. The Madras Government, like the Bengal Government, has adopted a system of combined competition and nomination. We have no objection to selection before competition, but selection after competition reduces the whole system to a huge sham. On the subject of land-holding by Civilians the retiring Governor writes:—"No doubt a great deal of spiteful non-sense has been talked and written about the sins, in the matter of land, of that very honourable body of men—the Madras Civil Service, but I am sure that its members will see that to transgress, ever so little, the rules about land-holding is a sad mistake, and one which enables its enemies to heap upon it all manner of false accusations." This "sad mistake," it cannot be denied, has been committed by several members of the Madras Civil Service, and in dealing with the matter Sir M. E. Grant-Duff has been found lamentably wanting. So far from doing anything to put an end to the scandal, he heavily punished Mr. Crole because the latter had the audacity to bring the Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan's connection with the ichings estate to the notice of Government.

Under the heading of "Education," the retiring Governor tells us that during his rule very special care has been given to the educational wants of Europeans, Eurasians and Mahomedans. The condition of the last of these classes of the population is a subject of constant and friendly watchfulness to the Government of Madras. "The love of intellectual efforts," remarks Sir M. E. Grant-Duff "is not in the blood of our Mahomedans as it is in that of the Brahmins, and they find it extremely difficult to accommodate themselves to a state of things in which the sword is no longer 'the king of the pen.'" It appears that the Madras Government has appointed a Commission to consider how education may be more extensively diffused among the Mahomedan community in the Presidency. Sir M. E. Grant Duff regrets that there are whole regions in the Presidency where the idea of educating their sons has never penetrated the intelligence of men of great possessions and ancient name. "This," he remarks, "is a real political evil. These are the powerful individualities who should stem the tide of Nihilism, which is only too likely to assail India in the twentieth century, and in the month of April last we told the Director of Public Instruction to send forward a proposal for establishing a special school for their benefit." Has Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, we should like to ask, ever taken the trouble to consider why the aristocracy of India do not give their sons the benefits of English education? So far as we are in a position to Judge, men of great possessions and ancient name do not entertain the idea of educating their sons in English, simply because the latter cannot hope to obtain in the public service a career suited to their position and aspirations. The descendants of men who once commanded armies and ruled provinces cannot be expected to be content with the charge of a pergunna or a seat on the lowest judicial bench. So long as a suitable career is not provided for the scions of ancient and noble families of India, they will not see the advantage of learning English.

THE REVIVAL OF TRADE BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

Such is the title of a paper which Mr. Birkmyre, a Calcutta merchant, recently read before the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce. In the present depressed state of trade in the United Kingdom the British merchantile community are naturally most anxious for the extension and development of their commerce. The various Chamber's of Commerce in Great Britain have, as a matter of course, turned their thoughts to this important question, which is now being warmly discussed in all its bearings. Mr. Birkmyre, as an experienced merchant, has contributed his quota to the discussion. He is of opinion that trade can be revived in the United Kingdom by the development of India. He, accordingly, suggests that all the manufacturers of the kingdom should bring all their influence to bear upon the proper quarters with a view to secure the development of India in a manner commensurate with its greatness.

This being the position taken up by Mr. Birkmyre, he has naturally addressed himself to the question—in what way India can be developed, so as to effect a permanent revival of trade in the British Isles? He thus answers the question:—"Give India adequate Railway communication. In this you have also the key-note to improved trade for many years to come to nearly every industry in the United Kingdom. True, the iron trade would receive the largest and most immediate benefit, but as it is one of our largest industries, and the inter-dependence of trade is so linked in this country that we do not exaggerate when we say that setting about in earnest to give India Railway commensurate to the requirements of the country would mean the revival of trade to many of our industries—in short, it would be the opening out to capitalists and traders of a new industrial America, and at the same time add to the wealth of our fellow-subjects in India." The remedy for the depression of trade in the United Kingdom is, therefore, in Mr. Birkmyre's opinion, exceedingly simple. It is to be found in the extension of railways in India. Mr. Birkmyre would have the British public believe that India is suffering immense loss from the absence of a more comprehensive system of Railway communications. In order to establish this proposition, he brings forward the following proofs. In 1876-77 the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces wrote:—"A run of a few good seasons is as much dreaded by the agriculturist as a failure of the crops; for his produce is then a drug in the market, and he must sell at any price to pay his rent. In 1879 the Bombay Chamber of Commerce said:—"In the grain-producing districts of Central India, in years of abundance, the more perishable descriptions of produce cease to have almost any value, indeed are often left to perish in the field." In respect to Central Provinces, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in 1883, described the produce of favourable seasons as "disastrously splendid harvests." And lastly Sir Lepel Griffin states:—"In the neighbourhood of Bhopal and Bhilsa the production of wheat is so enormous in good years, that it lies rotting on the ground, because, there are no means of exportation." This is all the evidence which Mr. Birkmyre adduces in order to prove that in good season the produce of the ryot's fields is a drug in the market. Now, it should be carefully borne in mind that the proofs brought forward, refer to the Central Provinces and Central India—that is, to a very small portion of India. We must not also forget that since the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces wrote in 1876-77 what has been quoted by Mr. Birkenyre, the Nagpore and Chhatisgar State Railway has been con-

structed and opened for traffic. Then, the observation of Sir Lepel Griffin has lost all force from the commencement of work on the Indian Midland Railway. That system will tap the districts to which Sir Lepel refers as well as the other grain-producing districts of Central India. It is true that some parts of the Central Provinces which produce wheat in large quantities do not yet enjoy the facilities of railway communication; but they will be served by the preposed Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which is now under construction. The great grain-producing tracts of India lie in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Rajputana and the Bombay Presidency. All these important provinces do not suffer from the absence of railway communications, and there the ryot does not look upon splendid harvests as a misfortune. He can always dispose of the produce of his fields without any difficulty. Mr. Birkmyre observes: "Now viewed rightly, the Indian peasant is not the only sufferer by being unable to find a market for his produce, but the manufacturers and consumers of agricultural produce in this country (Great Britain) suffer along with him, for it is clear beyond doubt, were the Indian farmer able to sell his produce, the money given by this country for it would simply return in the form of an increased demand for our manufactures." This statement is calculated to throw dust in the eyes of Englishmen who are not acquainted with the real facts of the case. We have shown above that it is only in parts of the Central Provinces and of Central India that the ryot finds any difficulty in disposing of the produce of his fields; and that difficulty will disappear altogether when the Indian Midland Railway now under construction, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway now under consideration, are completed.

Mr. Birkmyre, it is only fair to say, has the good sense to admit that it would be hazardous to construct railways in India unless they are likely to pay, But he has no hesitation whatever in saying that there is no part of the country where a railway would not find sufficient traffic to keep it employed. He tells us that the Indian railways which have hitherto been constructed have generally proved remunerative, and he expresses surprise that the Government should show such timidity in guaranteeing new undertakings. He opines that the commercial wants of India would not be satisfied by less than 50 or 60,000 miles of railway, whereas it has now only 13,000 miles. Well, if Indian railways have proved such profitable and sound investments, why should not the British capitalist come forward and undertake their construction without a government guarantee. There is plenty of money in Great Britain waiting for investment. Mr. Birkmyre has discovered in the development of railway communication in India the true remedy for the depression of trade in the United Kingdom. Well, nothing could be easier than the application of this remedy. Let British capitalists come forward and undertake the construction of new railways in India at their own cost and on their own responsibility, and the Government would be only too glad to encourage them. But experience has shown that they will not venture a farthing upon these undertakings without a Government guarantee. Why is this the case? The private enterprise policy of Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring which was inaugurated with such a flourish of trumpets has utterly collapsed. The simple and blunt truth is, that Indian railways are not such profitable and sound investments as Mr. Birkmyre would have us believe. It is all very well to say that the Indian railways which have hitherto been constructed have proved remunerative; though the Budget shows an annual heavy loss on greanted Railway, and it is only a few of the best lines that pay; but the hard fact remains that up to the end of 1883-84 they cost the tax-payer no less than 70 crores of rupees. This is clearly brought out in the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways which sat during the session of 1884. We should very much like to know what Mr. Birkmyre has to say to this. British manufacturers and merchants will certainly profit largely by the extension of railways in India. And they would have us believe that in advocating the developement of railway communication in this country they are actuated by philanthrophic motives. But, as a matter of fact, they are working for their self-aggrandisement, and it is therefore, only fair that they should undertake the construction of railways in India at their own cost and responsibility.

Latest News and Notes.

As announced beforehand the Viceroy reached Lahore on Monday last when a brilliant reception was given by the Civil and Military officers, the Maharaja of Kashmir, the Raja of Jhind, Nabha, Kapartalla, Mandi, Naban Faridkote, and Chamba, and Sir Dinkar Rao. There were the usual levees decorations, interchange of visits, and balls. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught and the Duchess arrived on the following day. On Wednesday the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of the Punjab Chiefs' College.

On Thursday a Convocation of the Punjab University was held, and Sir Charles Aitchison, conferred upon the Viceroy the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning and the degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon the Duke of Connaught. After the graduates and undergraduates recieved their degrees, the Viceroy delivered a very able and interesting address. The same evening Sir West Ridgeway was decorated with K. C. S. I. and his escort was inspected. From Lahore the Viceroy goes to Ahemedabad.

On His Excellency's way to Burma Sir Frederick Roberts, arrived at the Presidency on Wednesday. A Rangoon telegram says that accomodation has been taken for Sir Frederick and his staff by an express steamer to leave Rangoon tomorrow for Mandalay.

The newly sanctioned Subordinate Judge's Court at Monghyr was opened with great *eclat*. The people are overjoyed at the removal of the long felt want and met in hundreds to witness the opening. Alms were given to the poor at the cost of the Zamindars of the district, in celebration of the event, and illuminations and fire-works also took place. It is to be expected that His Honor will gather from this demonstration how urgently the permanent location of a court like this is felt and be pleased to allow its continuance.

The *Hindoosthan*, a vernacular newspaper of Oudh, has entered the second year of its existence with which it has gathered fresh strength. It is to be issued daily henceforth and will we believe, be the first Hindi Daily paper. It has done its work all along well and we congratulate it on its new accession of usefulness.

We are glad to notice that our recent appeal for the construction of proper feeder roads along the Tarkessur line has been responded to—not by the Government or the Railway authorities but by a private individual. Babu Nurshing Chunder Addy, of Burabazar has come forward wifh the handsome offer of 10,000 Rs. for the construction of a metalled and bridged road from Haripal to Bhandarbatty. Other roads are urgently needed and we trust the Tarkessur Railway authorities will in their own interest at any rate, see their way of warmly seconding these private exertions, for the Government or the pauper Road-Cessors will not raise a finger in their aid.

A *Gazette Extraordinary*, published on Friday last, announces the formation of the Public Service Commission. Reserving power for possible future additional appointments, if deemed desirable, His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed 16 gentlemen to form the Commission for the present. These include 6 Civil Servants, viz. Sir Charles Aitchison, Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, Mr. J. W. Quinton, Mr. F. B. Peacock, Mr. H. J. Stokes, and Mr. T. H. Stewarts, to represent the interests of about eight hundred Civil Servants; 2 non-official Europeans, viz Sir Charles Turner, and Mr. W. B. Hudson, to represent the interests of about five thousand non-official Europeans; 2 Eurasians, viz Messrs. W. H. Ryland and D. S. White, to represent about twenty thousand half castes of all shades of color and hybridization; 1 Bengali, Mr Justice Mitra, to represent the 70 milions of Benga; 1 Oudhite, Raja Udai Pertab Singh, for the twenl ty millions of Oudh; 1 Northe-Westerner Moulavi-Sayed Ahmad, for the thirty millions of the North Western Provinces; 2 Bombayites, Kazi Sahabuddin and Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Luksman Milkar for the forty millions of the Western Presidency, and 1 Madrasi, Mr. Ramaswamy Moodeliar for the forty millions of the Southern Presidency. The classification we have adopted is our own, and may not be officially admitted to be correct with reference to the principle which the Government had in view in making the appointments. But, admitted or not, the practical effect of the figures will be the same. We can easily conceive how Sir Rivers Thompson and Mr. Smith, the Presidency Commissioner, will denounce us for what they will call our captious criticisn, but will they tell us that the interests of the seventy millions of Bengal have been duly taken care of by naming a single Bengali when Bombay with a little over half the population has got two and the Europeans with barely twenty thousand heads have got as many? It will not do to say that the Indian members will all join together and urge in support of their view of the question, for in that case the Eurasians, who claim to be Europeans, and barely tolerate the term native for the sake of poaching in the preserves of the na tives, will for certain fall in with the eight European members. The professed object of the Government, besides, is fairly to represent in the Commission the diverse interests concerned, and this is not attained by a total disregard of the number, wealth, intellectual capacity, and just claims of the different sections of the community. The European members of the Commission are all honorable men, of high rank and position, and it is not to be supposed for a moment that they will deliberately do any thing that would be unfair or unjust, and had the Commission been confined to them, and them only, nobody would have dared openly to complain of deliberate partiality. The Government, however wished to rise above all possible shade of a shadow of misunderstanding, and in their published resolution dedared that evry leading section will be represented in the Commissionl. The public impression under this declaration was, that the representation would be fair and just with reference to the number, capacity and importance of the sections concerned, and the *Gazette* has falsified that impression. When we last wrote on the subject our impression was that theComuission would discuss and report on a foregone conclusion, and we have no reason to alter it now.

The perjury case arising out of the Rangpore 'Deer' case has come to an unsatisfactory end. The reports of the *Statesman* and the *Indian Mirror* show that a grave miscarriage of justice has taken place. The Deputy Magistrate who tried the 'Deer' case sanctioned the prosecution, for perjury, of the principal witness for the prosecution, Ainuddin, by reason of two contradictory statements made by him. In his deposition in the case against Dewan Peary Mohun Bose, in which Ainuddin was then the formal complainant, he had made the following statement:—"The shed, in which the deer is kept, is in Annoda Babu's house. It is situated in his *bari*. *One Dulal, is the servant engaged for the keeping of the deer. He gives water, grass, &c., to the deer.*" In the case against Prosonomoye the same Ainuddin, in answer to Mr. Ghose, stated:—"The deer was Annada Babu's pet deer. It stayed within a bamboo enclosure. I don't know if there was a servant to look after it. I have heard the name Dulal, but I did not hear before to-day that he was in charge of the deer, or that he used to give it grass and water. I have never seen him give grass or water to the deer. I hear it for the first time to-day from you."

Mr. Ghose:—Did you not say this in your evidence in the case against Peary Mohun Bose—"One Dulal is the servant engaged for the keeping of the deer. He gives water, grass, &c., to the deer?" *Answer.*—"I don't remember if I said so or not. If I have said so, it might be true. What I said then and what I am saying now, are both true."

The above answers were given in the presence of the reporter of the *Statesman* after Mr. Ghose had several times explained to the witness the purport of his questions, and after the Deputy Magistrate himself, for his own satisfaction, had also warned the witness, and drawn his attention to the point. The Deputy Magistrate, being satisfied that

the witness had deliberately suppressed the fact of there being a servant appointed for the deer, sanctioned the prosecution of Ainuddin. The case was originally made over to Babu Rojoni Nath Dutt. first-class Deputy Magistrate, who issued process against the accused, and fixed the 29th of October for the hearing of the case. The Officiating District Magistrate of Rungpore, Mr. Collier, withdrew the case to his own file for no conceivable reason. Mr. Collier, without examining the Deputy Magistrate, and the witnesses cited by the prosecution, and without calling upon the accused to make any statement or offer any explanation, recorded the following strange judgment.

"I do not think that there are sufficient grounds for putting the accused on his defence for perjury. He undoubtedly made two inconsistent statements, but both of them were made under cross-examination, and the second was made while he was being cross-examined by a very able Native Barrister. There is nothing which I can see, which tends to show that he had any deliberate intention of committing perjury. He was probably extremely confused by the severe cross-examination to which he was subjected. Nine uneducated witnesses out of ten would contradict themselves under similar circumstances. I discharge the accused under Section 253."

We are afraid the judgment will not easily go down with the High Court Judges to whom the matter will be shortly represented. A clearer case of perjury need never be made out for securing a conviction. The fact incontestably appears to be that the Magistrate who would not entrust the shielding of his colleagues any longer with a native Deputy and withdrew the case to his own file, chose to be extraordinarily lenient towards the native and uneducated weakness of making contradictory statements, in order to prevent if possible the raking up of fresh filth and dirt. Witnesses, natives or non-natives, educated or otherwise, would never make voluntary contradictions and except under severe cross-examination. We don't see how the value of the cross examination or of the statement elicited thereby is lost, because forsooth a native barrister, whom the Magistrate is pleased to credit with some ability, had the charge of the cross-examination. The High Court will probably be better able to define the law which empowered Mr. Collier to discharge the accused with out examining the witnesses for the prosecution or asking the defendent to go into a defence, when a really strong *prima facie* case was made out against him.

For some time the complaint was rife in England that the Ordnance Department served out to the army heavy guns that burst in firing, bayonets that bent when thrust against the enemy, swords which snapped asunder, and cartridges that jammed in the rifles. The Egyptian war brought all these defects prominently into notice, and Colonel Hope lately charged the officers of the Ordnance Department with sacrificing its interest and those of the country to their own profit. The names of some high officers were also put forth as interested in certain private Companies which supplied arms and amunition to Govern ment. and we noticed the names of some. The charge was too serious to be overlooked, and the scandal became so damaging that an enquiry could not in decency be withheld. A Royal Commission has accordingly been appointed for the purpose, and it includes the names of Mr. Justice Stephen as President, and Sir Archibald Alison, Mr. Ashmead, Bartlett, and Dr. Percy as members. We hope the enquiry will be strict and thorough.

Mr. Chamberlain then is not the only eminent Englishman who has abandoned his intended Indian tour. Sir John Gorst, our Under Secretary of State whose arrival was being confidently looked forward to, is also not coming. Pressure of business has led, we are told, to this change of plan. We do not expect much good from the casual visits of birds of passage, however eminent in rank or qualification, for Lord Randolph Churchill's visit also was a failure and a sad one too. Sir John knows India well enough and some good might have come of his visit, particularly as it was not meant quite as a pleasure trip, for sir John would have come with business on hand. The railway extensions which are one of the most marked features of the Indian history of today, would have engaged his foremost attention and it is thought in some quarters that his meditated visit would not have been wholly unconnected with the much-needed re-imposition of the Import Duties.

We are glad tol earn that the Viscount Clandeboye is doing well, and is now considered out of danger. His noble mother will, however, continue to nurse him for some time yet. Lady Blackwood and the Hon'ble Miss Thynne go home with Mr and Mrs Ilbert and Lady Roberts on the 12th instant. Mr. Ilbert has to hurry away from the scene of his labours without waiting to make over charge to his successor, as he is being pressed to join his new appointment by the end of this month.

The Presidency Jail Diet Code has been revised, and some of the rates have been increased. The revised scale applies to the daily subsistence allowance to be paid to judgment debtors confined in the Jail, under decrees of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. The rates according to the rank, race and nationality of the prisoners varyfrom Rs. 1-8 to two annas 6 pie. The first scale for Europeans, Armenians, Jews, Americans and Africans, quite a comprehensive category is Re. I-8 and the second scale is Re. 1. For 'Natives' the rates are considerably lower as a matter of course, and are three in number, viz, 8 annas 4 annas and 2 annas 6 pie. Chinamen will be classed with natives and will receive subsistence allowance on the first scale *viz.*, 8 annas per day. The disparity between the European and native rates is as usual, very striking, but the Government has every right to prescribe whatever sum it may please for European prisoners of gentility. It is somewhat startling to be officially informed that a native of respectibility is supposed to have his breakfast, tiffin, dinner and all for 8 annas and the poorer classes for the magnicient sum of ten pice. After this, Famine Relief rates need not considerably exceed an anna. The revision was needed, we believe, in the interest of the ill-fed prisoners. The object we must say, has been far from being gained so far as the 'native' portion of the Civil Jail populace is concerned. Few, very few, could actually live on the old rates, and the state of affairs has not been very materially improved. They will still, as they had hitherto, have to depend a good deal on the charity of their friends, to keep body and soul together.

The public strictures on the conduct of Messrs. Newbury and Shutleworth in connection with the notorious Rungpoor 'deer' case have, we are glad to observe, gone for nothing. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has through the Divisional Commissioner called upon the first named gentleman to explain his conduct. The second named gentleman has also been similarly invited by the Inspector General of Police. Elaborate explanations will of course follow, and some correspondence too. We are thankful to the authorities for paying some heed to public opinion and taking some notice of scandalous proceedings like these. But the promptitude with which His Honor has taken up the case, will be perfectly unavailing unless condign punishment be meted out to those that may be found guilty of official misdemeanour. A gentle rebuke, denial for a short time, of furlough or at most a transfer is all the punishment that the public are unfortunately too much accustomed to in cases like these. If the authorities are really in earnest about putting down high-handed vagaries like these, vigorous remedies must be applied once in the way, and we shall then probably hear considerably less of these scandals. In justice to Messrs. Newberry and Shuttleworth, whose conduct there may be a great many things to palliate, we trust the proceedings will not be wholly *in camera*, but duly made public. The effect of the exposure would not otherwise be full and complete.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

(Session 1886-7.)

Lecture by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the *9th Inst.*, at 7 p m.

Subject: Heat—Its Nature and Sources.

Lecture by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the *12th Inst.*, at 7 p. m.

Subject: Iodine and Fluorine.

Admission Fee, in advance, for all the lectures of the Session Rs. 6; for 12 consecutive lectures Rs. 1-8; for a single lecture *Annas* 4.

Mahendra Lal Sircar, m. d.,
November 6th, 1886. *Honorary Secretary.*

Telegrams.

News has been received from Kabul that a portion of the great Ghilzai tribe has risen against the Amir. The rising seems limited at present to the country round Ghazni. The Amir has never been popular with the latter tribe, whose most influential leaders he two years ago put to death. The cause of the present rising is said to be excessive taxation.

The Madras Government has received a telegram from the Government of India directing that the Gunpowder Factory in Madras be closed immediately. The Simla authorities are satisfied that Madras can be supplied without difficulty by Bengal. The proposal is disapproved of in Madras, where military resources, will it is said be naturally weakened by the change.

In anticipation of disturbances owing to the expected demonstration of Socialists on Lord Mayor's day, the police have issued notices warning all shops along the route taken by the procession to close on the day of the show, and also advising that all ungrated windows be barricaded.

The Socialists have abandoned their intended procession on Lord Mayor's Day, and have summoned a meeting to take place in Trafalgar Square on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

Russian plotters at Bourgas have seized the Government offices there, and arrested officials and disarmed the troops. They afterwards proclaimed the town to be under Russian protection. The Regents, having been apprised of the revolt, promptly suppressed it.

The Austrian and Hungarian Delegations assembled at Vienna on the 5th instant. Warlike speeches were made by the Presidents, who urged the upholding of Austrian interest in the Balkan Peninsula at any sacrifice.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Philippopolis owing to the depredation of brigands in the vicinity.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*November* 4. 1886.

Note.— Read J M and D C for Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, D M and D C for Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; T D M and D C for Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector; S D C for Sub-Deputy Collector; M and C for Magistrate and Collector; O M and C for Officiating Magistrate and Coliector.

25 Octr—Mr H F Mathews, Offg Dist and Sess Judge, Mymensingh, to act as Dist and Sess Judge of Furreedpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J Whitmore.

Mr K G Gupta, J M and D C, is posted to the Sudder station of Midnapore.

Baboo Krishna Kumar Sen, D M and D Backergunge furlough for six months, in extension,

Baboo Bolaram Maitra, Tempy S D C, Singbhoom, is transfered temply to Jamtara, Sonthal Perghs.

Mr A E Staley, J M and D C, reported his departure from India, on furlough on 14th Sept.

28th Octr—Baboo Chunder Bhoosun Chuckerbuty, D M and D C, Noakholly, leave for two months.

Baboo Tarini Lall Chowdry, D M and D C, Chittagong, is transfd to Noakhally, and apptd to the Fenny Subdivn of that dist.

Baboo Ganendro Nath Pal, M D M and D C Patnakhally, Backergunge, leave for three months, from 1st inst.

Moulvie Ikram Russool, D M and D C. Cackergunge, to have charge of the Patuakhally sub divn.

29th Octr—Baboo Rambrahmo Chatterjee, S D C, is posted to Cuttack.

30th Octr—Baboo Jodu Nath Bose, D M and D C, Midnapore, leave for three months, from 11th prox.

Baboo Juggobundhoo Bhuttacharjee, D M and D C. on leave, is posted to the Sudder station of Midnapore.

Baboo Tara Prosad Chatterjee, D M and D C, Burdwan, leave for one month, from 14th inst.

Mr G Toynbee, M and C, Hooghly, to act in the first grade of M and C from 25th Sept, vice Mr G M Currie, on furlough.

Mr C H Vowell, M and C, Pubna, on leave, to act in the first grade of M and C from 9th Sept, vice Mr E H Ruddock, on privilege leave.

Mr A Borooah, O M and C, Bogra, to act in the second grade of M and C from 24tt August, vice Mr C W Bolton on privilege leave.

Mr C R Marindin, O M and C, Mymensingh to act in the second grade of Mrnd C from 9th Sept, vice Mr C H Vowell, on privilege leave.

Advertisements.

The Adjourned Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Thursday, the 11th November 1886, at 3 P. M; when the undermentioned business will be brought forward, unfinished at the Meeting held on the 9th September.

1. To confirm the proceedings of the Special Committee appointed to consider the draft Municipal Bill at their Meetings held on the 29th June, 2nd, 13th and 19th July and 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th August, and especially to consider the following recommendations which the Commissioners propose to make to Government :—

(1) That the total number of Municipal Commissioners for the enlarged area be not less than 90.

(2) That the proportion of nominated Commissioners be reduced from one-third to one-fourth.

(3) That the system of voting by means of voting papers be continued instead of polling at the polling booths.

(4) That the appointment of Chairman be made by Government on the nomination of the Commissioners.

(5) That Section 35 should be made to apply to all officers drawing salaries in excess of Rs. 500.

(6) That the Town Council consist of 32 members, 24 elected and 8 nominated, and that one Commissioner be elected for every ward except Hastings, which should be amalgamated with Watgunge for the purpose of representation in the Town Council.

(7) That the 24 elected Commissioners be chosen by the gwhole body of the elected Commissioners and the nominated Commissioners be chosen by the nominated Commissioners.

(8) That no fees be paid to members of the Town Council.

At the termination of the Adjourned Special General Meeting a Special General Meeting will be held to confirm—

1. The proceedings of the Committee at the Meeting of the 5th September recommending certain modifications in the schedule taxing trades and professions.

2. To confirm the proceedings of the Bustee and Tank Committee held on the 28th September 1886 recommending certain modifications in the law relating to reclamation of Bustees.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

3rd November 1886.

WANTED.

A Head Clerk and a 2nd Clerk for the Office of the Inspector of Salt and Abkari Revenue Bulasore Circle. Salary Rs 30 and 26 respectively, with prospects. None need apply who have not passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination. Preference will be given to those who have office experience.

Application with copies of testimonials will be received up to the 20th November 1886 by the undersigned.

B. M. Mukjerea
Inspector.
Salt & Abkari Revenue
Balasore circle.

Balasore
The 3rd November
1886.

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NOTICE.

Tenders are invited by Municipal Board of Agra for the construction of a Light Tramway for the removal of night-soil road, and latrine sweepings &c., of the city to a distance of from one to two miles from Municipal limits. The Board estimate that at least six miles of rails will be required as owing to the pieuliar location of some parts of the city, the night-soil, sweepings &c., will have to be conveyed from two depots in different directions. It is estimated roughly that 2,500 maunds of refuse will have to be removed daily of which one-third will be liquid or semi-liquid. The line over which the Tramways will pass is practically level. Either horse or bullock power, most probably the latter will be used. The tenders should include the cost of tipping Wagons, rails, sleepers &c. &c., and should state if it includes carriage to Agra, and if not, where the plant will be delivered. It should also estate if the tenderer is prepared to construct the line in Agra, and if so, at what cost. The Board consider that the gauge should not be less than two feet, but are willing to reconsider this point. Tenders will be received up to the 19th November 1886. Apply to the Secretary Municipal Board of Agra.

Sheo Narain,
Secretary.

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২ কড়ি ও কোমল (গীতিকবিতা)... সুকবি শ্রীরবীন্দ্র নাথ ঠাকুর প্রণীত—এত গুলি সুললিত মধুর খণ্ডকবিতার একত্রসন্নিবেশ বাঙ্গালায় আর দেখা যায় নাই ১৲

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৪। প্রেমহার—সুপরিচিত শ্রীযুক্ত ক্ষীরোদচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরি, এম, এ, কর্ত্তৃক সঙ্কলিত। বঙ্গের প্রাচীন হইতে আধুনিক কবিগণের সর্ব্বোৎকৃষ্ট ৩০৮টি প্রেম গানের সংগ্রহ। মূল্য ৷৷০ আট আনা।

"সুরভি ও পতাকার" বার্ষিক মূল্য ডাকমাশুল সমেত ৩৸০ (সহরে ৩) পুস্তক পাঠাইতে খরচ ।০ আনা। এই চারি টাকায় (সহরে ৩০) এক বৎসর কাগজ ও উক্ত পুস্তক চতুষ্টয় পাওয়া যাইতেছে। সুতরাং চারি টাকায় আট টাকা লাভ।

অনেকের একবারে ৪ টাকা দিতে কষ্ট বোধ হইবে। এজন্য অদ্য হইতে কার্ত্তিক মাসের শেষ পর্য্যন্ত সময় মধ্যে যিনি এক টাকাও প্রেরণ করিবেন, তাঁহার নাম রেজেষ্ট্রীভুক্ত করিয়া কাগজ পাঠান হয়। বাকি তিন টাকা দুই তিন বারে অগ্রহায়ণ মাসের সংক্রান্তি মধ্যে দিলেও চলে অথবা ভ্যালুপেয়েরেলে ও পুস্তক পাঠান যায়।

টাকা কড়ি নিম্নলিখিত ঠিকানায় পাঠাইতে হইবে—

সুরভি ও পতাকা কার্য্যালয়,
৩৩ নং বেচু চাটুর্য্যের ষ্ট্রীট, ঝামাপুকুর কলিকাতা। } জি, সি, বসু এণ্ড কোং, কার্য্যাধ্যক্ষ।

চারি টাকা (সহরে ৩।০) পূর্ণ না হইলে কেহ উপহার পাইবেন না।

☞ অন্যান্য বিবরণ সুরভি ও পতাকায় দ্রষ্টব্য। 444

মডেল ভগিনী

(নূতন অপূর্ব্ব উপন্যাস)

মূল্য ১৲ এক টাকা মাত্র।

স্ত্রী, পুরুষ, বালক, বালিকা, যুবক, যুবতী—সকলেই এ গ্রন্থে সৎ উপদেশ এবং সৎ আমোদ পাইবেন। সংসারের সারতত্ত্ব জানিতে পারিবেন। যাঁহারা রমণীর মায়াজাল ভেদ করিতে চাহেন, তাঁহারা এ গ্রন্থ পাঠ করুন। এ উপন্যাসে অষ্ট বজ্র আছে, ২৩শে শ্রাবণের বঙ্গবাসীতে শ্রীযুক্ত ইন্দ্রনাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায় যেরূপ মত প্রকাশ করিয়াছেন; তাহা এই স্থলে উদ্ধৃত হইল; 'সে রস-রঙ্গভরা রচনাকৌশল, সে চারুচিত্রের ছটা, সে বর্ণ-সমাবেশের ঘটা, সমালোচকের কলমে আইসে না। মূল না দেখিলে, তাহার আস্বাদন বুঝা যায় না। লিপি-চাতুর্য্যে "মডেল ভগিনীর" গ্রন্থকার অপেক্ষা শ্রেষ্ঠ লেখক বাঙ্গালায় এখন নাই'। কলিকাতা, ৬৩ নং কলেজষ্ট্রীটে ও ২০১ নং কর্ণওয়ালিস ষ্ট্রীটে প্রাপ্তব্য। 430

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